#### Amusements.

ABBEY'S THEATRE 8-Becket ACADEMY OF MUSIC-2-8-In Old Kentucky.

AMERICAN THEATRE-2-8-The Prodigal Daughter. BIJOU THEATRE-2-8:20-Delmonico's at 6. BROADWAY THEATRE-8-Erminic. CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL-10 a. m. to 6 p. m.-The Living Christ.

COLUMBUS THEATRE-2-8:15-The Ensign. DALY'S THEATRE-2-8:15-April Weather DORE GALLERY, 53d-t. and 7th-ave.-Exhibition, 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. EDEN MUSEE-2:30-8-World in Wax. EMPIRE THEATRE-2-8:15-The Councillor's Wife FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-8:15-Shore Acres.

GARDEN THEATRE-8:15-The Algerian. GRAND OPERA HOUSE-2-8-The Power of the GRAND CENTRAL PALACE-Flower Show HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-8:15-The Charty Ball. MARRIGAN'S THEATRE-2-8-The Woollen Stocking. HOYF'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8:30-A Tem-IRVING PLACE THEATRE-8:15-Fallen Angels.

IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL-8-Vaudeville KOSTER & BIAL'S-8-Koh-i-noot. LENOX LYCEUM-2 p. m. to 10:30 p. m.-Candy Ex-MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-9 a. m.-Horse Show. NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Exhibition.

NIBLO'S-8:15-Olaf. PALMER'S THEATRE-8:15-1492. STANDARD THEATRE-2:15-8:30-Charley's Aunt. STAR THEATRE-2-8:15-Rip Van Winkle. TONY PASTOR'S-S-Vandeville

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# New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1893.

# TWELVE, PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The Spanish warships at Melilla turned their search-lights upon the Moors on opened, by which many of the Riffians were killed. == The French Parliament reopened; M. Casimir Perier was elected temporary president of the Chamber of Deputies. === Mr. in ignorance or not. Gladstone's recommendations were accepted by the English coal mine owners and their employes, and a conference is to be held on Thursday. = A memorial to James Russell Lowell Westminster Abbey is to be unveiled on November 28; A. J. Balfour and Mr. Bayard will make addresses, — The chess match between Tarrasch and Tschigorin at St. Petersburg ended in a draw, each winning nine games and four being drawn.

Domestic.-The cruiser Columbia, on her preliminary trial trip, made an average speed of 22.84 knots an hour, and covered seven knots at the rate of 24 knots an hour. - Governor Flower sent a letter on the Gravesend election outrages to William J. Gaynor, of Brooklyn. Two men were killed in a feud in Alabama; a sheriff was murdered by a negro in Kentucky, and a daring bank robbery was committed at Milton, Ore. - Sheriff Beck made damaging admissions in the investigation as to election frauds in Buffalo. - The Methodist Mission Committee in session at Minneapolis made appropriations for foreign mission work. === L. Z. Leiter contributes \$100,000 to the Columbian Museum fund. - The third Augusta Exposition was formally opened.

City and Suburban.-The Thurber, Whyland Company went into the hands of receivers. District-Attorney Nicoll will have an extraordinary Grand Jury to consider election frauds. Great success continues to attend the Horse Show. - Patrick J. Conley, of Woonsocket, R. I., was killed by a Broadway cable car in front of Palmer's Theatre. - The Salvation Army Congress was begun. Governor Flower appointed ex-Judge Reynolds and Edward M. Shepard to assist in the prosecution of the men accused of election frauds in Kings County. - Stocks dull and irregular, moving within narrow limits, but closing heavy generally at the lowest figures. Final which lost from 1 to over 3 per cent. on call easy at 1 to 114 per cent.

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Light showers, followed by fair in the afternoon or evening; slightly colder. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 54 degrees; lowest, 45; average,

The Dark-Lantern conspirators against American industries have nearly completed their work. so they say, and they graciously announce that in all probability the minority members of the committee will be permitted to inspect, the sceretly concected tariff bill before it is made public. Really this is extraordinary condescension! People were beginning to think that under the present régime minorities are supposed to have no rights that majorities are bound to respect.

As the result of the Cabinet meeting yesterday, at which the Hawalian question was fully discussed, it was decided not to make public at once the report of Commissioner Blount. Of course the people of the United States are entitled to know what Mr. Blount set forth in his "paramount" capacity, as well as all other and openly bids for the support of all sorts of facts connected with this affair; but that is not the view of Mr. Cleveland and his advisers. Blount report is of small importance comred with the change of policy toward Hawaii, but it would at least help to explain the reasons

for that change and for Mr. Gresham's remarkable allegations concerning the previous Administration.

The new cruiser Columbia was put through her paces off the coast of Massachusetts yesterday, and made a phenomenal record. This was only a preliminary trip, made as a preparation for the official trial, which will take place over the same course, forty-odd miles long and return, to-morrow. On the last half of the trip yesterday an effort was made to see what the Columbia could do under forced draught. The result was wholly satisfactory. She made an average speed of 22.87 knots, and on a spurt covered seven miles at a 24-knot rate. This leaves behind all previous records, and raises high hopes respecting the official trial to-mor-

There will be plenty of work for the extraordinary Grand Jury which is to be summoned in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in December to look after election and excise cases in this city. No room whatever for doubt exists as to the perpetration of extensive frauds at last week's election. In some districts the inspectators audaciously refused to count a single Republican vote, although voters are ready to swear that they voted the Republican ticket. The frauds will be exposed; the authors of them, we trust, will be punished; and those who hope to benefit by them should not be permitted to enjoy the fruits of these crimes. The outrages in the Hd Assembly District, described on another page, rival those perpetrated by McKane in Gravesend.

## A PREDICTED "BROADSIDE."

Dispatches from Washington announce that the Administration is holding its heavy batteries in reserve, with the cheerful expectation of bringing them into action and winning a glorious victory after the opponents of its Hawallen policy have exhausted their ammunition. These dispatches, which are of rather mysterious origin, are published with obvious satisfaction and approval by newspaper advocates of the President's scheme to restore the monarchy in Hawaii, their idea evidently being that the employment of such tactics will not only accomplish the main purpose, but give peculiar distinction to the achievement by irritating and humiliating the vanquished. But inasmuch as the vanquished in that case would be the American people, some persons may be inclined to doubt whether their President would really derive much permanent glory and comfort from such a triumph. For the present, perhaps, it is only just to remember that Mr. Cleveland is not certainly known to be arranging such a performance, and to give him the benefit of the doubt as long as possible.

And yet even those who are most desirous to give the President credit for patriotism and solicitude to deserve the respect and gratitude of all the people must acknowledge that such a device would be in perfect harmony with the plan of campaign which he has been pursuing with regard to the Hawailan business ever since he resumed office-would take its place appropriately in the series of surreptitious manoeuvres by which he has eagerly endeavored to reverse the situation that existed at the expiration of his predecessor's term. From the first he has zealously avoided taking the country into his confidence. Nearly if not absolutely all that the people have ascertained about the President's intentions and the operations of the agents selected to carry them out has been divulged by the progress of events which could not be long concealed. Moreover, he has not applied this singular policy of concealment merely to the people of the United States, whose wish and right to know what he was doing in their name have been so persistently and contemptuously disregarded. He has employed it also to be wilder, baffle and discredit the anxious representatives of a friendly Power, whose status and authority he has ex-Sunday night, and a furious cannonade was plicitly acknowledged, leaving them to grope in the dark for facts which they had an abso lute right to learn in full and immediately from him, whether all the rest of the world was kept

While, therefore, it is permitted to hope that the President is not so vain and foolish as to imagine that any honor would accrue to him from such a performance as his friends are asking the country to expect, it cannot be said that he has made it impossible to suppose him capable of terminating a long course of secret and stealthy manipulation in that way. As for the broadside of belated "facts" which is so confidently predicted, we have no fear that it will demolish, if discharged, anything more valuable than a damaged reputation.

# DEMOCRACY ILLUSTRATED.

Senator Chandler's letter, printed elsewhere in The Tribune to-day, in which the Hawaiian incident serves as a text for some interesting remarks on what has come to be regarded as our "manifest destiny," concludes with a striking sentence. He asks whether it is not now evident to all people who believe that nations have responsibilities beyond their borders, and that it is their duty to make their influence strong for the assertion of right, justice and Christianity, that of the Republican party alone can be hoped the wise enforcement of a wise policy. Mr. Chandler does not hesitate to charge that the motive of the Administration in its dealings with Hawaii is not a creditable one We are afraid that this is true. The manner not less than the matter of the recommendation made by Secretary Gresham, with the Presideut's consent, was distinctly and deliberately offensive to the Administration of President Harrison in an affair of foreign policy. Happily for our credit, this is a rare occurrence. mere pique and jealousy are not the glasses through which Mr. Cleveland has examined declines were fractional, except in specialties, the Hawaiian question, then he has done himself great injustice in the false and foolish charges he has permitted Mr. Gresham to bring against the Harrison Administration and its able Minister to Hawdi. This thing has a mean and petty look, which is anything but consistent, not merely with the dignity of the office Mr. Cleveland holds, but with the duty of every Government to preserve toward its predecessors in office in matters involving our relations with other nations that respect which we should require of other nations.

The question Senator Chandler has propound ed is one that might be greatly broadened. What is it in public affairs really worth while to our people for the proper care and wise direction of which they can have any confidence in the Democratic party? Where, in any part of our country, does that party stand for law, good order, morality and high and honorable purpose? Here in New-York it contains the very dregs of the population, and has become converted by its leaders, and with the full consent of the great mass of its supporters, into nothing more nor less than a criminal society. In Illinois it has become the ally of Anarchists, social fanatics and demagogues. In Wisconsin and other States where it has anything to gain by such a course it has sought for success by the abandonment of our public school system.

In the South it stands for the rule of oli-

garchies-a rule secured and held by force and fraud of the most extended and sys tematic character. All over the South and West it has appeared as the advocate of currency inflation and a system of finance which cheats everybody who earns money or has money or who proposes to make anything of himself than a deadbeat.

Everywhere and at all times it is willing to surrender any principle, to adopt any policy, to ally itself with any class, criminal or favatical, that offers it the chance of obtaining office. Its one consistent purpose is plunder. To that it is true. To all else it is faithful or false, according as that interest seems most easily served. If respectable people on some issue as to which respectable people may differ, or under some leadership which for the moment seems hopeful of better methods in the Democratic party, stray off in support of its candidates, it is only to be forced back, as by thousands and tens of thousands they were forced back in the last election, into the only party that exists for the defence of law and the enforcement of the moral purpose of the people.

### THE GRAVESEND PROSECUTIONS.

Public opinion in Brooklyn is sweeping everything before it. District-Attorney Ridgway, frankly acknowledging that any prosecution conducted by him against the Gravesend gang will be regarded with suspicion and distrust, has asked the Governor to name two eminent counsel, who can be put in charge of the work as his official representatives. The Governor has promptly responded by suggesting the names of ex-Judge Reynolds and Edward M. Shepard. The selections are admirable. Both are lawyers of pre-eminent ability, and their appointment as assistants of the District-Attorney would tend at once to restore public confidence in the administration of the office. We hope that they can be induced to accept the District-Attorney's offer. If they are put in charge of the Gravesend prosecutions and have full access

to Grand Juries, justice will speedily be done. The letters from the District-Attorney and the Governor are belated evidences of political penitence. Each official has profited by the lessons of the last week and been whipped into the service of an outraged community. Each now knows what the temper of the people is, and makes haste to facilitate the prosecution of lawbreakers and election thieves. McKane's political pulls in Brooklyn and Albany, upon which he placed absolute dependence, have snapped and broken off under the tremendous pressure of an aroused public opinion. The work will go on until McKane and his accomplices find themselves in striped jackets.

#### UNION PACIFIC RECEIVERSHIP.

We should greatly dislike to believe that the activity displayed by Mr. Cleveland's Attorney-General in the affairs of the Union Pacific Railway Company, now in the hands of receivers, was inspired by any other motive than genuine solicitude for the interests of the Government as holder of the obligations of the company to the amount, including principal and interest, of some \$51,000,000. But if this is his sole anxiety; if his interference with the receivership proceedings is due entirely to his fear lest the Government may be defrauded and his anxiety to a director of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad for acquainting himself with the railroad situation in the West have been grossly neglected. Nor do we understand why the Burlington should retain as its counsel a lawyer of so little capacity and such conspicuous lack of good judgment and sound sense. There is an explanation of this circumstance which is entirely consistent with the theory of the Attorney-General's ability as a lawyer, and which also explains his retention as a director and as the company's attorney by that exceedingly shrewd and long-headed corporation, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company. It hardly need be said, however, that the compliment paid to the gentleman's intelligence by this explanation is at the expense of his official integrity. Whoever knows anything of the railroad sit-

nation west of the Missouri River, or of the history for the last twenty years of the great corporations competing for the traffic of that vast area, does not need to be told that the interests of the great railroad company of which Attorney-General Olney is a director and paid attorney would be promoted to a greater degree by the breaking up of the Union Pacific system than by any other possible event. Indeed, a glance at a railroad map showing the two systems and their connections is sufficient to convince any person of ordinary intelligence of the truth of this statement. The rivalry between the two systems has been always a matter of public notoriety. What is not so well known, perhaps, is the fact that the failure of the Union Pacific to come to any terms with the Government on the debt question, and obtain relief from the onerous restrictions whereby it was prevented from building branch lines except by costly roundabout processes, has been largely due to the opposition of the Burlington Company. The advantage to the latter of hav ing its rival hampered and crippled in the development of the territory naturally tributary to it, while the Burlington itself was building into it with its own branches and tapping it

in all directions, is obvious. It will not seem strange, perhaps, to persons familiar with the practices of railroad managers that the methods adopted to keep the Union Pacific at a disadvantage have not always been open and aboveboard. That the Burlington Company kept in its pay under general retainers one or more members of Congress, that these members were most active in opposing any legislation for the relief of the Union Pacitic, and that in one instance the passage of a funding bill for that purpose was only prevented by filibustering proceedings instigated by retained counsel for the Burlington, we believe to be susceptible of proof. The implacable hostility of the Burlington for its rival was well illustrated at the time of the great strike on all the former's lines. It was the attitude of the Union Pacific under President Adams's directions toward the attempted boycott that did more than anything else to break the backbone of the strike. President Perkins, of the Eurlington, acknowledged the obligation in a note of grateful appreciation. But when Mr. Adams suggested that the favor be reciprocated by the cessation of Burlington's opposition to the funding bill, it was refused on the ground that the Burlington could not afford to give the Union

Pacific such an advantage, Soon after the appointment of three receivers for the Union Pacific news came from Wash ington that Attorney-General Olney was very much exercised over the possibility of the Government's interests being jeopardized in the management of the property. There was a proposition to increase the number of Government Directors to ten, leaving five for the stockholders, so that the Government would be practically in control of the road. This was quite in line with the wisdom which has char acterized every Government interference with the affairs of the corporation. For whatever

may be said of its management by the stockholders who have a personal interest in its success, nothing is more certain than that the transferrence of responsibility and power to ten persons appointed, not because of special fitness, but on political grounds, as such appointments always have been made, would end in disaster to the interests both of the Government and the stockholders. A compromise, it seems, has been agreed upon by which two additional receivers representing the Government have been appointed, which gives the

Government a majority. We do not know that there is any serious objection to either of the gentlemen named other than that it largely increases the expense of the receivership by adding two receivers, neither of whom is a practical railroad man. The interests of the Government were certainly safe in the hands of Mr. Ellery Anderson, than whom no better selection could have been made, His experience as one of the Investigating Commission peculiarly fitted him for the position, and his ability and integrity are unquestioned even by the most bitter of the opponents whose hostility he has incurred by his political independence. The active interference of Mr. Olney is hardly to be explained upon the ground of his solicitude for the interests of the Government. And yet we repeat that we should dislike to believe that he is acting as attorney for a railroad corporation and using his official position to crush a rival.

## THE LATEST JERSEY SCHEME.

It will not be wise or safe for the combination of swindlers in New-Jersey to attempt to rob the people of the legitimate results of their recent victory. Public opinion is so aroused that it is ready to sustain extreme measures in resistance to any such attempt. If it is true, ously considering whether he will call an extra session of the Legislature in order to permit the fraudulent unseating of one Senator, and thus to provide for a defeat of the people's will expressed in the late election, it would be wise for him to reflect that his party, quite recently intrenched beyond any possible defeat, as it imagined, has been swept from power précisely because it resorted to unfair and dishonest methods of increasing its power. Its infamous apportionment was resented so strongly that, where Democrats reckoned themselves absolutely certain of a majority in both houses for years to come, they find themselves in a minority in both houses almost immediately.

Then it would be well for the Governor to reflect that the people will sustain the House in most unusual modes of thwarting any unlawful action by him and by the ring. It will be in the power of the House to refuse appropriations for the salaries of a great army of officials which has been foisted upon the State by Democratic rings until the Governor bows to the decision of the voters. It will be in the power of the House to consider how far he is liable to impeachment for his subserviency to a corrupt ring. It will be in the power of the House to recognize only a Senate composed of men lawfully elected, without regard to the partisan methods which are now proposed by racetrack swindlers. The courts will then be compelled to decide that no other legislation than that in which the legally elected House participates can be valid, and the only mode of getting a lawful Legislature and any valid legislation is by recognizing the Senate with

which the House consents to act. It is not probable that the Governor will consent to place himself in virtual rebellion against the will of the people. The purpose of the Republican majority has been well stated by ex-Senator Sewell. It is necessary first to relieve the State from an outrageous and illegal apportionment, and to provide a law under which a proper election of Senators and Representatives can hereafter be held. It is intended to repeal those laws which have outraged the moral sense of the people, and to get rid of some part of the horde of useless officeholders who have been appointed in order to give fat places to tools of corruption. These are all measures which every good citizen of both parties will approve. Then it is intended to pursue an eminently conservative and judicious course, to avoid every act looking like retaliation by partisan legislation for the outrageous partisan legislation which has brought the Democratic party to defeat, and to merit the confidence and thanks of the people by honestly representing the spirit of that great body of citizens, embracing many men of both parties,

which has overthrown the corrupt ring. Governor Werts will feel that he cannot afford to resist by steps which are strictly revolutionary in character the execution of plans so reasonable and moderate. His party can in no other way be helped so much as by bowing to the will of the people, respecting their latest decision, and refraining from every effort to defeat it by unusual or irregular means.

#### MR SCHIEREN'S POLICY. The Brooklyn politicians who are making up

slates for Mr. Schieren and revising daily their lists of heads of departments under the next administration are playing to empty benches. No Republican or Independent leader has any authority for forecasting the new municipal cabinet. Brooklyn will have after the end of the year a Mayor who as a candidate was not under obligations to any faction or any leader. He will appoint his own heads of departments. and we do not believe that he will solicit advice from any group of politicians. The only hints which have been received from Mr. Schleren himself respecting his policy in making appointments point to a business rather than a political administration. He has stated since the election that in managing his own business he has made a practice of selecting competent and trustworthy men for conducting every branch of it, and has held them responsible for the results. He thinks that the same rules can be applied to municipal business. Certainly this is the kind of government which is in accord with the charter. The people of Brooklyn in overthrowing the Ring and Gang have restored the efficiency of that charter on its original lines. It will not be necessary to have any reform legislation. The charter is the best which can be devised. It provides for responsible home rule, and arms the Mayor with as he has been in the habit of choosing superintendents and chief clerks for the various branches of his private business. Nothing will be easier than a return to the plain, straightforward methods of business administration employed by Mayor Low. The new heads of departments will have ample occupation in managing the business of the city. They will be Mayor Schleren's chief clerks, and will have nothing whatever to do with the politics of the town. The Republican party under the new scheme of reorganization will be entirely competent to take care of itself. The less that politicians have to do with the municipal administration the better will it be for both the party and the town.

We hope that Mr. Schleren will have the courage and good sense to persevere in his determination to place the administration of city

affairs under the control of practical business men. He is under pledge to adopt a policy of this kind. It is the kind of government which the people have voted for by one of the largest majorities ever rolled up for a candidate for Mayor. They ought to have strict business management of the city affairs, even if they fail to derive any other benefit from the political revolution. The tax rate, which was held back by Mayor Boody for political purposes, indicates an increasing burden for taxpayers during the coming year. No relief from excessive taxation can be offered for at least twelve months. Mr. Schieren will disappoint public expectation if after a year of reform administration he fails to reduce the tax rate.

One of the most taking points in Dr. Storrs's able speech in the Brooklyn Academy on Monday night was his reference to McKane's holding the office of superintendent of a Sunday-school. This appeared to him so tragical as to be almost comical. How long is this monstrous anomaly to be continued? Will Mc-Kane's associates in the Methodist church at Sheepshead Bay wait until he is behind prison bars before taking steps to depose him from this place? The reproach which the cause of Christianity is suffering on this account is constantly increasing.

Peanut politics appear to have been pretty thoroughly knocked out at the recent election. If any man ought to appreciate this fact, it is the prince of peanut politicians himself, David B. Hill.

Mr. Gaynor showed praiseworthy regard for the proprieties in declining to make a speech at the meeting called to denounce McKane and his gang, but he sent a letter in which he took pains to name every one of the men who heroically volunteered to go to Gravesend on Election Day as watchers in his interest. These names con as some assert, that Governor Werts is seri- stitute a roll of honor which the people of Brooklyn should steadfastly keep in mind. Their action in going to McKane's principality was not unlike that of the men who thirty years ago put on their uniforms and went to the war. Some of them suffered bruises and stripes, and all of them were prepared for violence. Mr. Gaynor will not forget his friends, nor will his neighbors, either.

Mayor Pingree's popularity in Detroit is steadily increasing. In the last election his majority of two years ago has been nearly trebled, notwithstanding fierce opposition from corporations, rings and emulous politicians. His career is full of inspiration from the evidence which it affords that an aggressively good official in local government can aiways count upon the support of the people.

The misfortunes of the Thurber Company, which we are sure are generally regretted, show once more what it might be thought there was no need to keep on showing. The sagacity and industry which were ample to build up and maintain a colossal business, so long as it monopolized them, were not equal to the demands of many unrelated and complicated interests. Before a man embarks upon a course that is strewn with wrecks he needs to assure himself beyond the possibility of mistake that he is a nautical genius. In this case whatever consolation and encouragement are derivable from sympathy and goodwill are at the command of the Thurber Company.

There seems to be a fine opening under this Administration for those football diplomatists of the colleges who lay more stress on secrecy

One of the papers to be read before the Connecticut Editorial Association next week is on the question, "Where should the line be drawn in giving credit for news items and miscellaneous paragraphs?" The practice of the Boston newspapers, we have observed, is to draw the line somewhere about the middle of the clipped paragraph and the middle of a sentence; where credit is given by interpolating the words, "says the ---." This is ingenious, and after a fashion honest.

If the President of the United States insists on drawing to a queen, there is a chance that England will take the pot. Some members of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet may not understand this figure, but Secretary Gresham will.

Mayor-elect Schleren is a business man, and he promises to give Brooklyn a business administration. He says that in his own business it has been his practice to pick out able, honest and trustworthy men to place at the head of the several branches, and then to hold them responsible for everything that takes place in their respective departments; and he thinks "it will be an excellent idea to carry out the same sort of plan in the government of Brooklyn.' This is a platform which the people will be likely to approve with heartiness. Mayor Low introduced business principles in the administration of the city, but since then such a thing has not been thought of. Now, there is to be a change-and a most welcome one-as the result of the revolution accomplished last week. Mr. Schieren may be certain of earnest, popular support in carrying out the policy which he has outlined. And ,nasmuch as he was elected, not as a partisan, but as the representative of the entire anti-Ring sentiment, it will be natural for him to think little of party lines in making his selections for heads of departments.

The supporters of the Hawalian monarchy are maintaining a silence that is positively oppressive on the subject of Claus Spreckels Can it be that they ran out of maledictions during the period when they supposed that he was the head and front of the annexation move-

# PERSONAL.

The Chicago millionaire Philip Armour sent a present of 10,000 pounds of beef last week to the miners at Hurley, Wis., who were on the verge of starvation from lack of employment.

The Sultan has contributed 700,000 francs from his private purse, to be used in the prevention of the spread of cholera in his dominions. Part of the money will be devoted to the construction of dwelling houses in Hedsjas for the sufferers and the building of a hospital in which several thousand patients can be accommodated. The running ex-penses of the hospital will be borne also by the

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page have taken a house on Massachusetts-ave., in Washington, and will occupy it at once. Mr. Page will devote him-self this winter to his literary work.

Professor Weinhold has been elected rector of the University of Berlin, to succeed Professor Rudolf Virchow, whose term ended at the beginning of the present semester. Dr. Virchow has been ap absolute power to select heads of departments I pointed a member of the University Senate by the new rector. Professor Virchow, owing to his liberal tendencies in politics for many years, was not allowed to become a candidate for the head of the university by the reigning family. He was, how-ever, one of the most popular rectyrs the seat of learning has had.

Eugene Field is ill with pneumonia in Chicago. His condition has been critical, but he is now reweeks ago, the disease attacking the left lung, later it affected the right lung, and for a while Mr. Fleti was not expected to live. The danger is now said to be past. covering. He was taken sick a little over

In Slam the celebration of the King's birthday is the event of the year. There, as in England, titles are given and presents made. But the King was absent from his capital during the late cele brations. There were no dinners or receptions. He was at Bang-pa-in, a beautifully situated spot about six miles up the river from Bangkok. There all men's duties and desires are to restore the King to health. They try, at their audiences with him, to keep all business matters out of the con-versation, and to avoid them should be enter upon them. He is at present physically unfit for the cares of State.

# TO HELP THE LITTLE ONES

FRIENDS OF CHILDREN MEET AND DISCUSS THEIR NEEDS.

THE STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION HOLDS A CONFERENCE ON THE CARE OF DEPEND-

ENT AND DELINQUENT CHILDREN Experts in the care of children gave their views yesterday on the subject to a large audience had gathered in the Assembly Hall of the United Charities Building, Fourth-ave, and Twenty-second-st. The conference was on the care of dependent and delinquent children, and it was under the auspices of the State Charities Aid Association of

The object of the conference is to develop public entiment in matters relating to the subject, and to instruct the officials of institutions in the most advanced methods, and to better the condition of the children and the institutions which shelte them. Sessions were held yesterday afternoon and evening, and three sessions are to be held to-day the conference ends to-morrow afternoon. Profes on the large sum New-York City paid for her de-linquent and dependent children, and on the importance of the conference to the welfare of the children.

The topic of the afternoon session

nendent Children," and the State Charities AM

Association had submitted a paper on "The Super-

pendent Children," and the State Charities AM Association had submitted a paper on "The Supervision of Children Placed Out in Families in the State of New-York." The paper took the ground that the family is the best place for the dependent child; the advantages and shortcomings of the system were also treated. The discussion on the paper was interesting; Miss Frances Shufeldt, of Kingston, N. Y.; Mrs. J. K. West, of States Island, and Miss C. H. Spence, of Australia, toot part. Miss Arria Huntington, of Syracuse, read a paper on "The Field of Private Benevolence in the Case of Dependent Children," and this paper was discussed by H. W. Lewis, of Washington, The work of the New-York Orphan Asylum was reviewed by C. J. Demarest, the superintendent, and William F. Bernard, superintendent of the Five Points Mission, and Miss S. S. Richmond, superistendent of the Sheltering Arms, followed with a discussion upon the work of the institutions.

Elbridge T. Gerry, president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, was the principal speaker at the evening session, which was devoted to the discussion of "The Child Problem in New-York County." Commodore Gerry, in opening, criticised the public school curriculum, and said that, as it stood, it was a waste of time and money. He said that an appropriation of R. 656,000 for the education and support of dependent children as against one of \$5,000,000 for public schools was not fair. The question of providing for dependent children was an important one, and demanded better attention from the city authorities. The speaker then told of the method in vogue in this city in committing children, and recounted some of the tricks resorted to by heads of families to escape the burden of supporting their children in New-York County" suggested the appointment by the Mayor of a commissioner, preferably a woman, to inspect regularly the workings of the Various children's institutions.

THE AMERICAN ABROAD.

CHARLES EMORY SMITH AND F. B. LOOMIS DISCUSS THE SUBJEC .

at the American abroad increases the respect of foreigners for the home of the Stars and Stripes and comes home a better patriot, if he is a thoughtful man, was the burden of two enjoyable speeches, the first by Charles Emory Smith, Editor of "The Philadelphia Press" and ex-United States Minister to Russia, and the other by F. B. Loomis, of Wash-

ington, formerly the American Consul at St. Etlenne, France, which were listened to with evident pleasure by the members of the Quill Club, at their thirtieth monthly dinner, at Clark's, last night. Before the speeches the club elected a number of ew members. Mr. Smith said that his subject, "The American Abroad," was so expansive and elastic that it

Abroad," was so expansive and elastic that it rather staggered him. He was in a perplexity like that of the philosopher Kant, whom Mme. de Stasiasked to explain his philosophy in five minuter conversation. It is America abroad, rather than the American abroad, which impresses Europeans. Despite the dense ignorance of most Europeans, there was a profound respect, as well there might be, for this country. A representative of a great European Power in St. Petersburg had said to the speaker that he considered the three great coming nations to be China, Russia and the United States, which has the whole Western hemisohere in its grasp. Mr. Smith compared the decadence of the speaker powers with the growing influence and importance of this country, and denied that an American diplomatic service was not needed.

In connection with this ne said of Waitenaw near that he knew no other diplomatic representative in France at the same time who stood higher, had complished as much as he. Mr. Phelps, he said, was also a man of great accomplishments and great executive ability, and he referred to these two as types of what Americans could do to make the country honored and respected abroad.

Mr. Loomis gave a discriminating and at times humorous description of the various classes of Americans which a Consul meets and their demands upon him. The American who gets most from a

upon him. The American who gets most fro Continental trip, he said, was he who took i with him in the way of history, biography literature.

MR. DAMROSCH AND THE MUSICAL UNION.

THE LEADER HOPES HE MAY NOT HAVE TO DIS-

BAND HIS ORCHESTRA. It was reported yesterday that Walter Damrosch might be obliged to disband his orchestra on account of the opposition of the Musical Mutual Protective I'nion to one of his musicians. This was one whom the union would not admit to membership, because he had not been in the country for the requisits six months, and union musicians were forbidden to play in any concert in which he took part. In regard to the trouble and its possible results Mr. Damrosch said yesterday: "My dispute with the Musical Mutual Protective Union is in regard to the engagement of the 'cello virtuoso, Anton Hegner, in of my former first 'cellist, Anton Hekking, who has returned to Europe to devote himself exclusively to solo work. Two years ago I was enabled to found the Symphony Orchestra on 5 permanent basis through the generosity of twelve gentlemen, who suscribed a guarantee fund of \$50,000 a year toward establishing it. At that time I was enabled to fill every position satisfactorily with

\$50,000 a year toward establishing it. At that they was enabled to fill every position satisfactorily with men who were already members of the union with the exception of the concertmeister and solo violon-cellist, who both had to be virtuosos of distinction and prominence. Good luck enabled me at the time to obtain the services of Mr. Hekking as 'cellist, who had been with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and who, having been several years in this country, had no difficulty in joining the union, but my violinist I had to engage from Europe, in the person of Adolph Brodsky.

"I had a meeting at that time with the Board of Directors of the union, and told them that I relied on their courtesy and appreciation of our efforts to found a really artistic institution in New York City, at great expense and hard work, and they promised me every assistance. Mr. Erodsky came over, played with us in all concerts, I never heard a word of complaint and after sky months had elapsed he joined the union. When Mr. Hekking left us I expected the same courtey toward my new 'cellist, Hegner. I still think that good sense and fair-mindedness will prevail, and before resorting to any extreme measures I shall attend a meeting of the union and make personal request.

"I have no complaint to make against the measures."

attend a meeting of the union and make personal request.

"I have no complaint to make against the members of my orchestra. They feel the matter as deeply as I do, but for the moment seemed powerless to act against the union. I am told that jealousy of other musicians is at the bottom of the whole trouble. The alternative I have of disbanding the whole orchestra is a very painful one. I have labored hard during these two years to build up the orchestra into a first-class organization. I could have broken with the union three years ago by importing my whole orchestra from Germany, France and Helgium, if it had not been for the fact that I have always been a firm believer in labor organizations, respecting their purposes and achievements."

# MUSICAL MATTERS.

Dr. Dvorak's new symphony, composed since be came to New-York and said to contain an illustration of how he thinks American composers ought to utilize American melodies in their works, will be performed at the second concert of the Philharmonic Society this season. The composer fered the score to Mr. Seidl in advance of its publication, and the Programme Committee of the society promptly and gratefully accepted it. The symphony, together with the triple overture, which symphony, together with the triple overture, which had its first performance a year ago at the concert arranged in honor of Dr. Dyorak's coming to take charge of the National Conservatory, and some chamber music also composed since then, will be published by Simrock, in Herlin.

The military bands which have been playing all summer in the German village at the World's Columbian Fair, and who gave some concerts that were enormously successful from a popular point of view on their way to Chicago last April, will give another zeries of concerts at the Madison Square Garden from November 23 to 22, inclusive.

NARROW ESCAPE AT THE WORLD'S FAIR,

Chicago, Nov. 11.-It has just been discovered that the gallery floor of the Agricultural Building has sagged where the pickie display of the H J. Heinz Company stood, owing to the vast crowd which constantly thronged their stand, to task their goods or procure a watch charm.

This time the Heinz firm captured first medal and diplomas on eighteen varieties of their stone condiments.